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Hashimoto et al.

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(54) **TURBINE DISK AND GAS TURBINE**

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F01D 5/18 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC .... **415/115**; 416/97 R

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC .... 415/115, 116; 416/96 R, 97 R
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

In a turbine disk and a gas turbine, the turbine disk is firmly connected to a rotor (**24**) to be rotatably supported; a plurality of rotor blades (**22*a***) is arranged on an outer circumference thereof in a circumferential direction; first cooling holes (**42**) penetrating the turbine disk from inside toward outside thereof and being communicatively connected to a cooling passage (**41**) arranged inside of the rotor blades (**22*a***) are arranged in the circumferential direction; second cooling holes (**43**) arranged between each of the first cooling holes (**42**) and penetrating the turbine disk from the inside toward the outside thereof are provided; and the first cooling holes (**42**) and the second cooling holes (**43**) are communicatively connected by way of a radial direction communicating channel (**47**), to alleviate concentration of stress and to improve durability.

4 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets

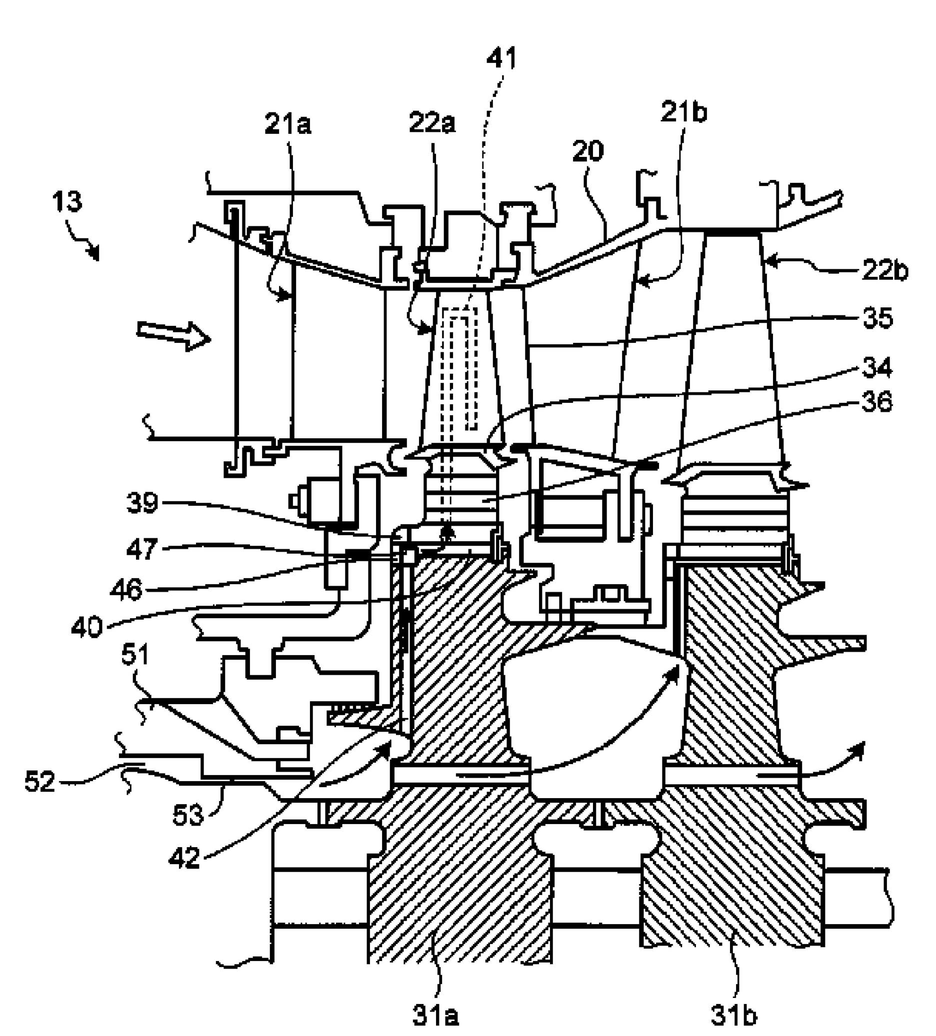

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FIG.1

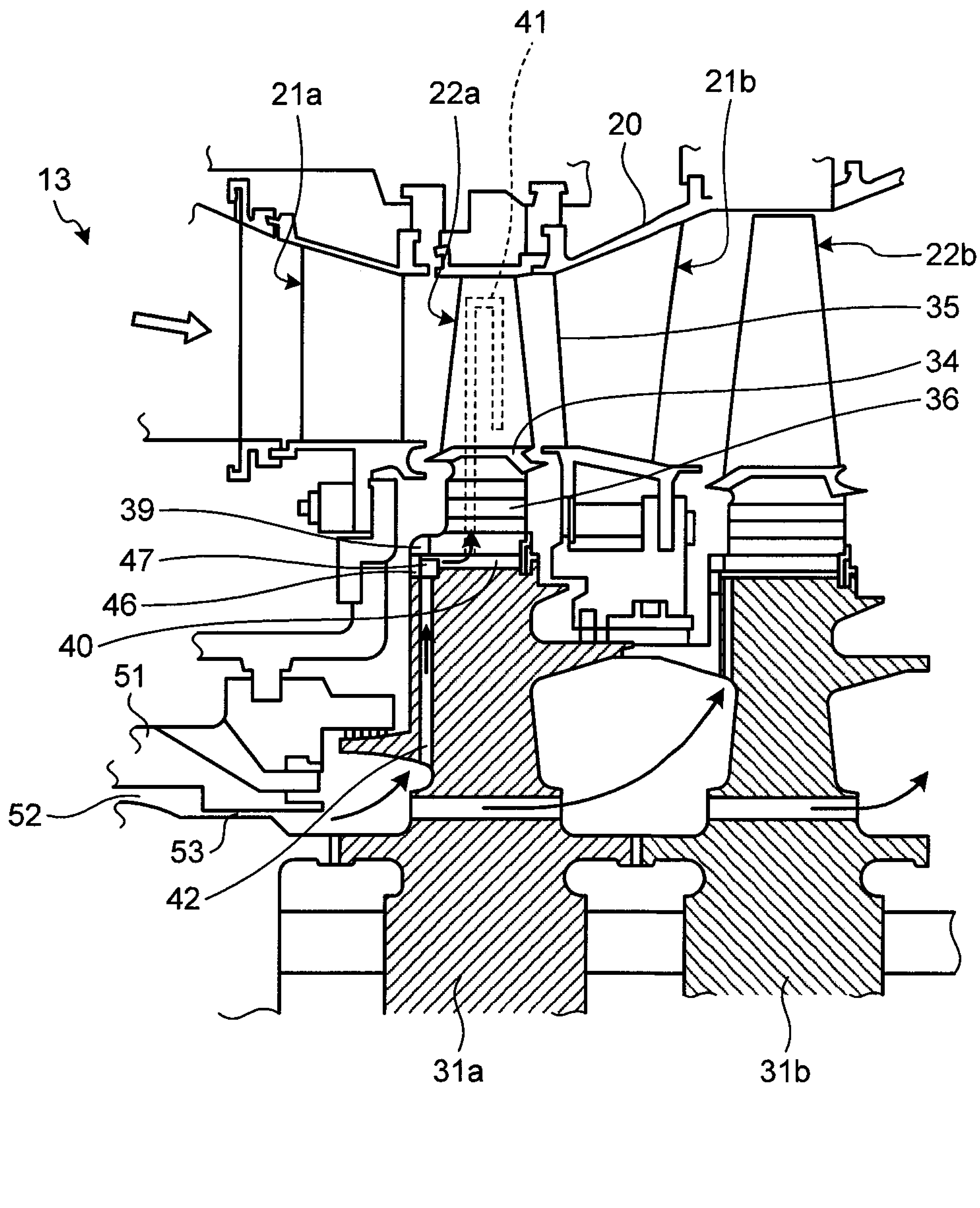
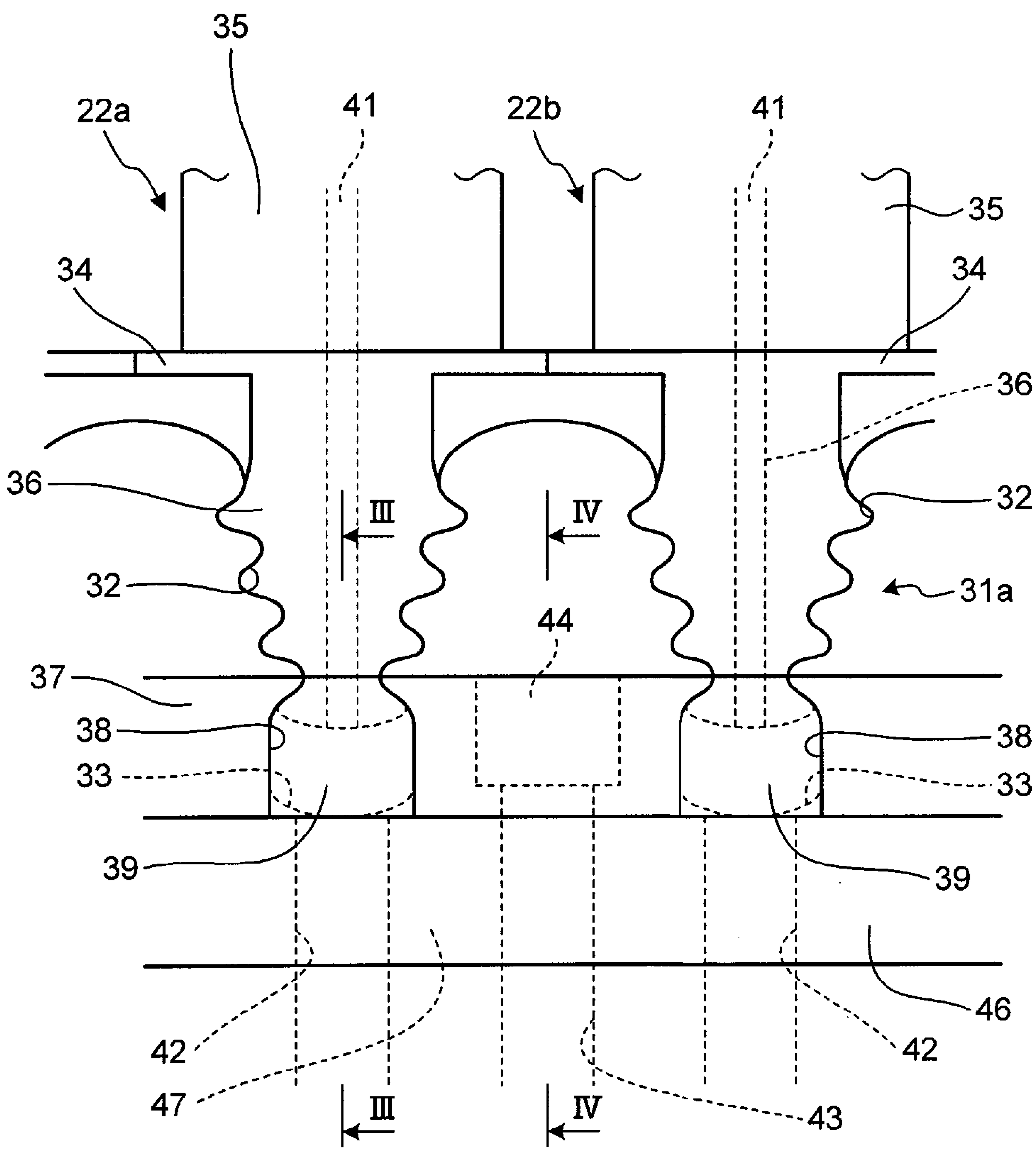


FIG.2



22a
35
41
22b
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36
36
32
32
31a
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44
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47
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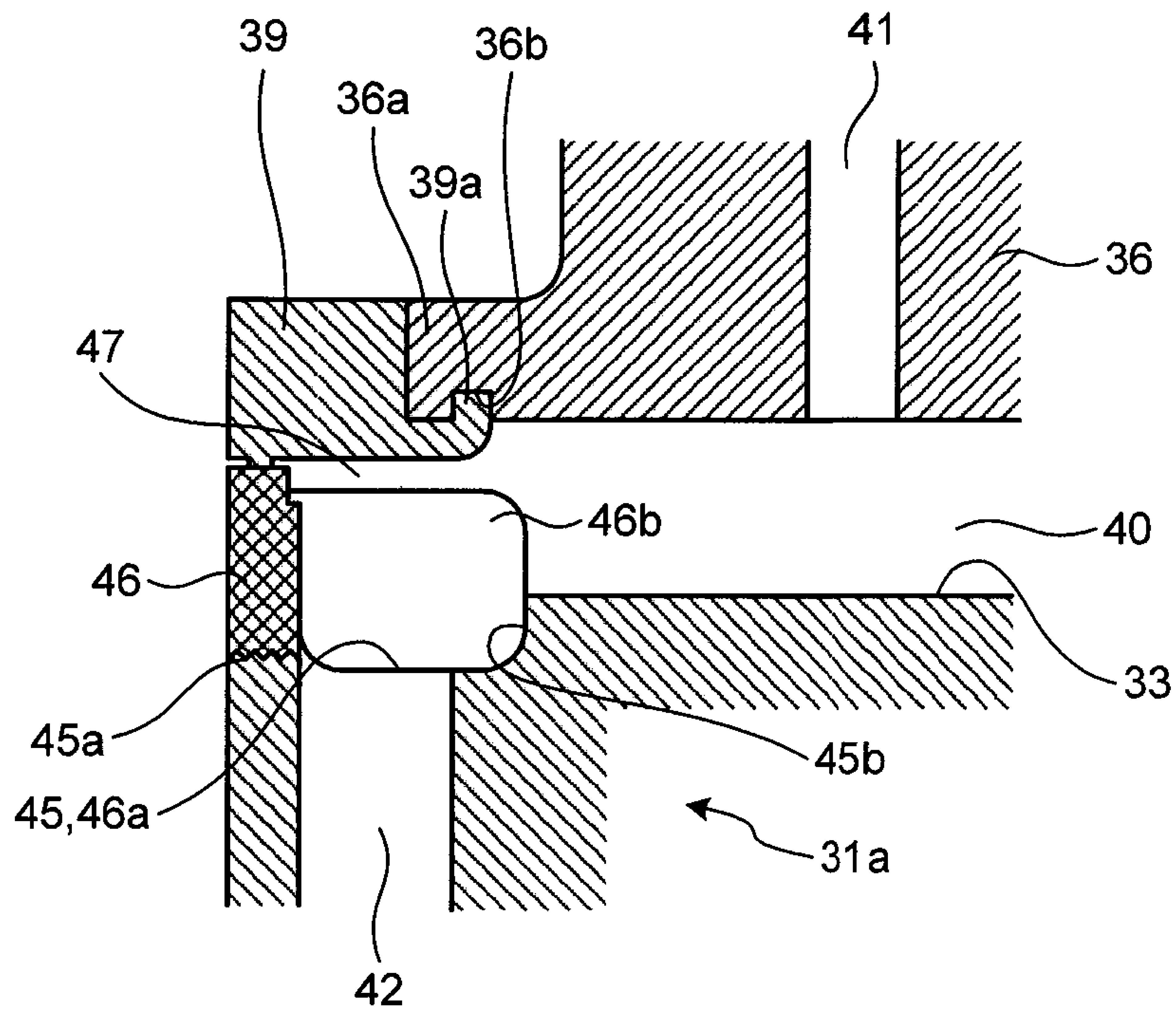
III
IV
III
IV

FIG.3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36b
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46b
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45a
45b
45,46a
31a
42

FIG.4

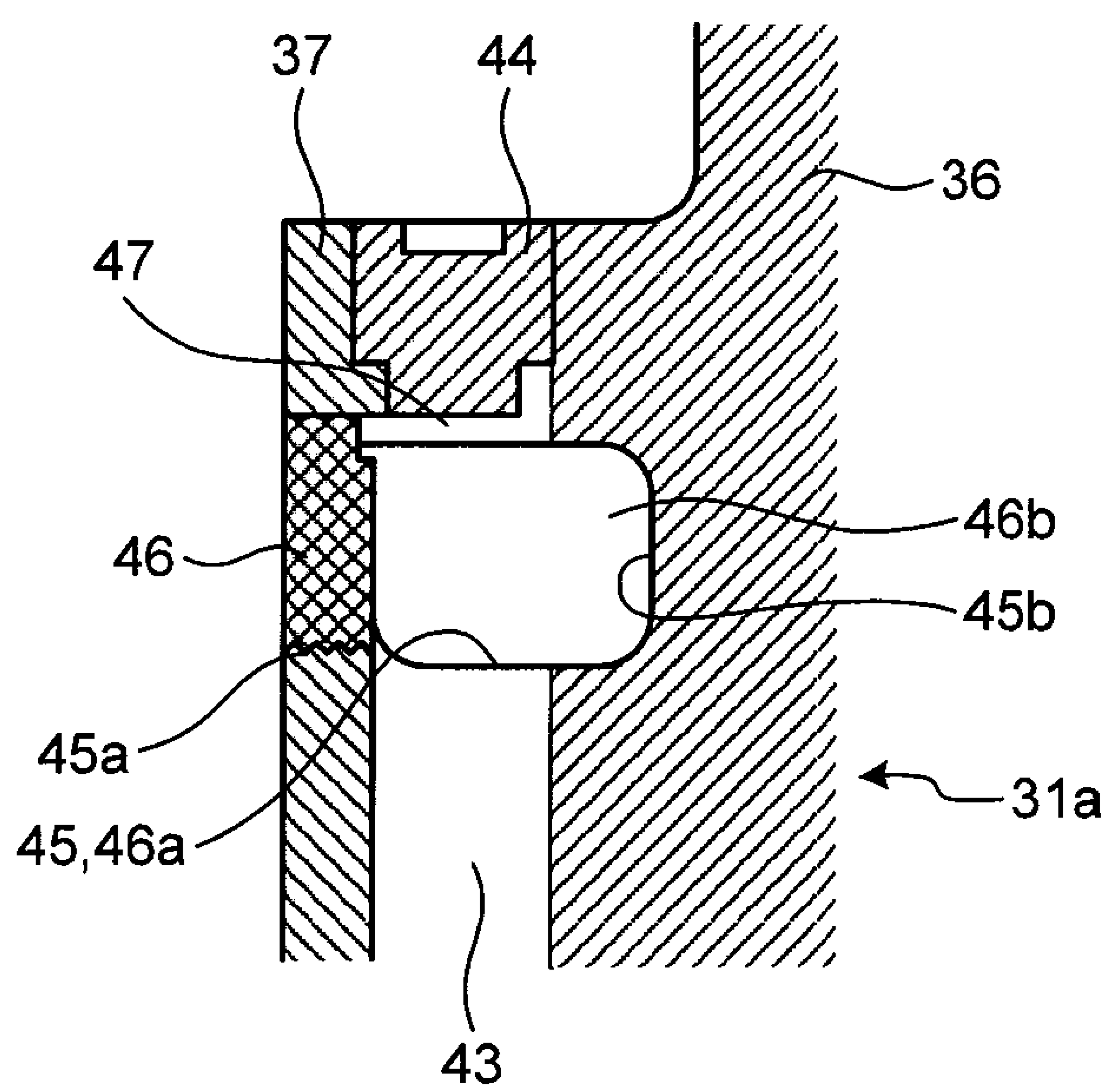
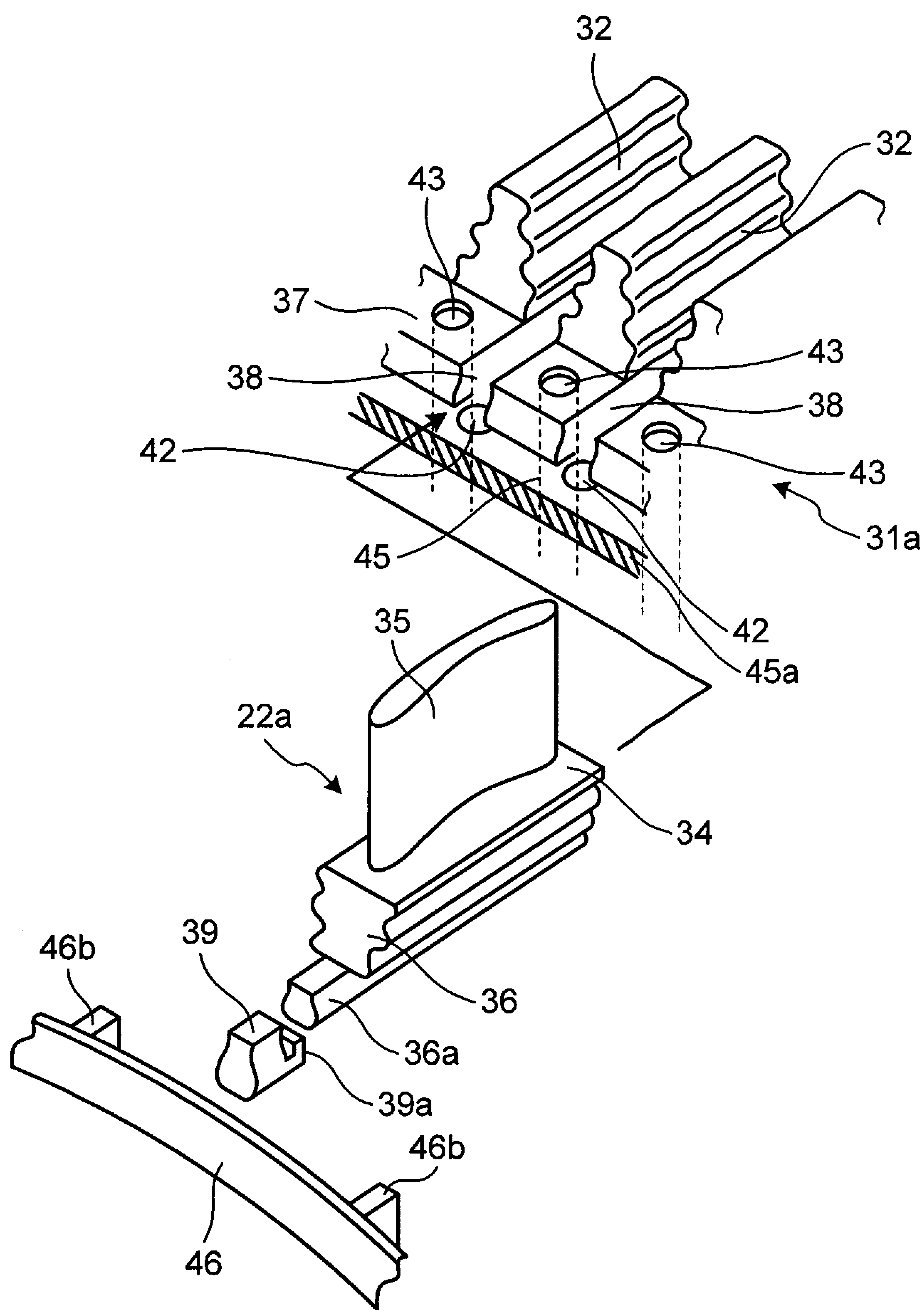

37
44
36
47
46b
46
45b
45a
31a
45,46a
43

FIG.5


32
32
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43
38
42
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31a
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45a
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22a
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46b
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39a
46b
46

FIG.6

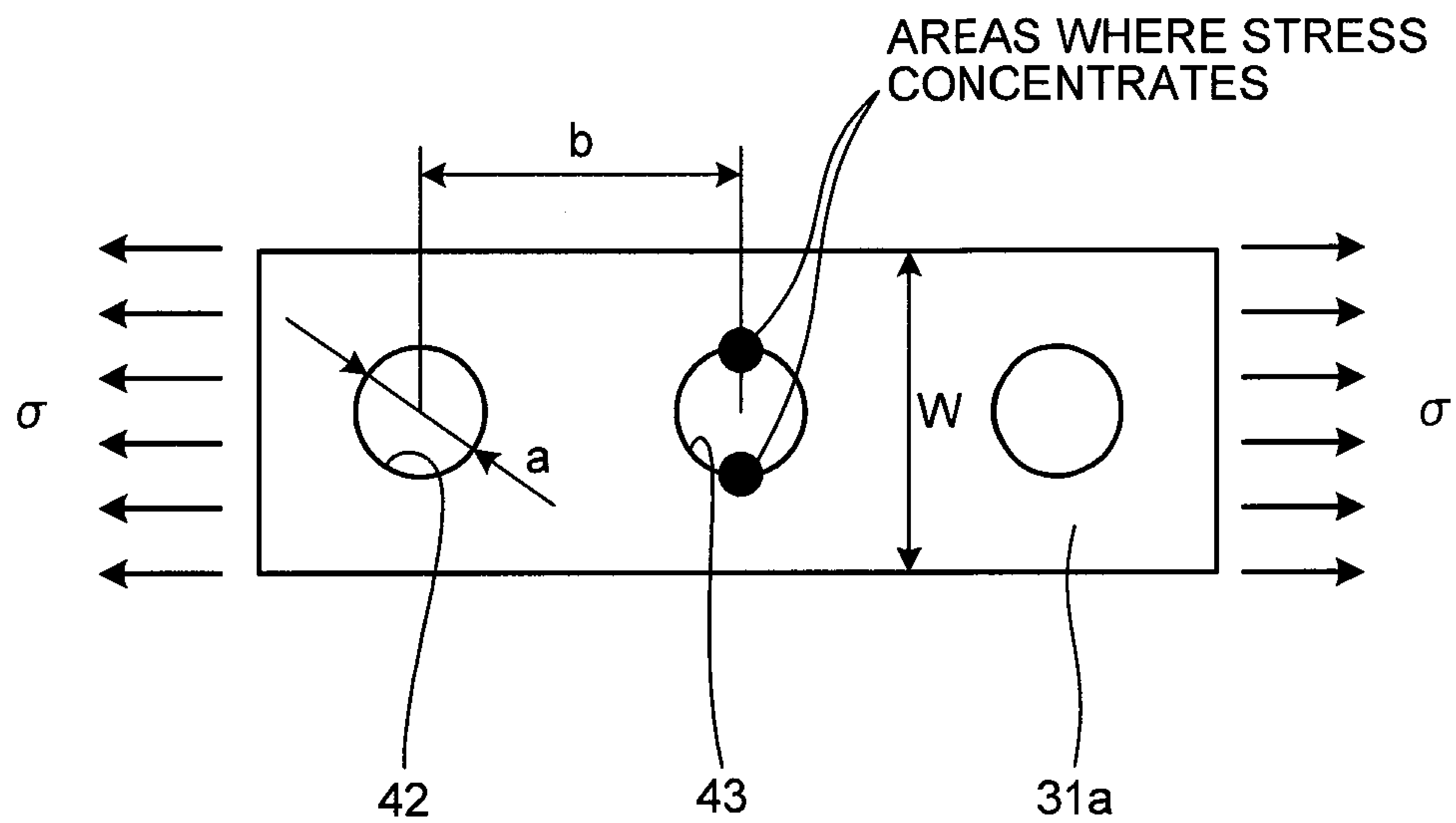


FIG.7

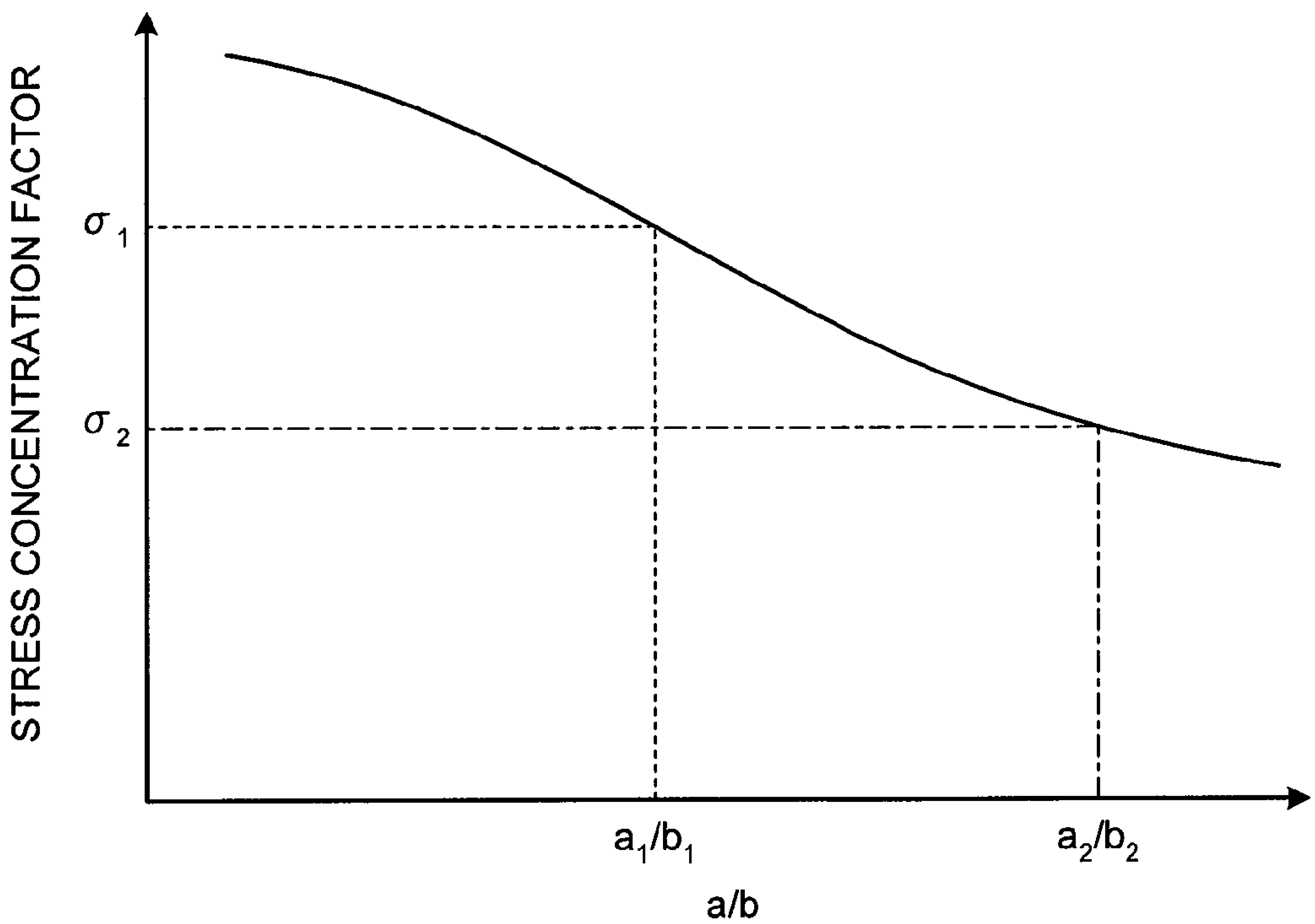


FIG.8

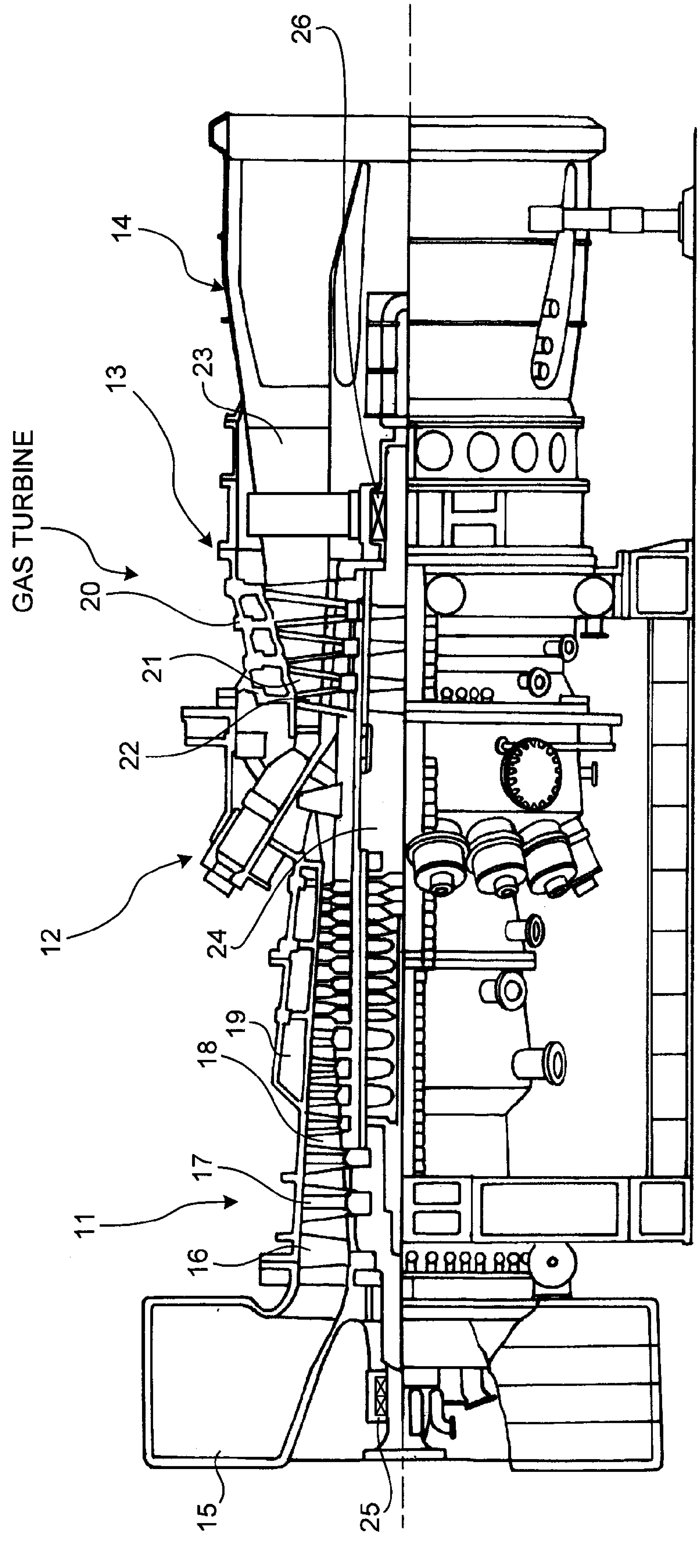
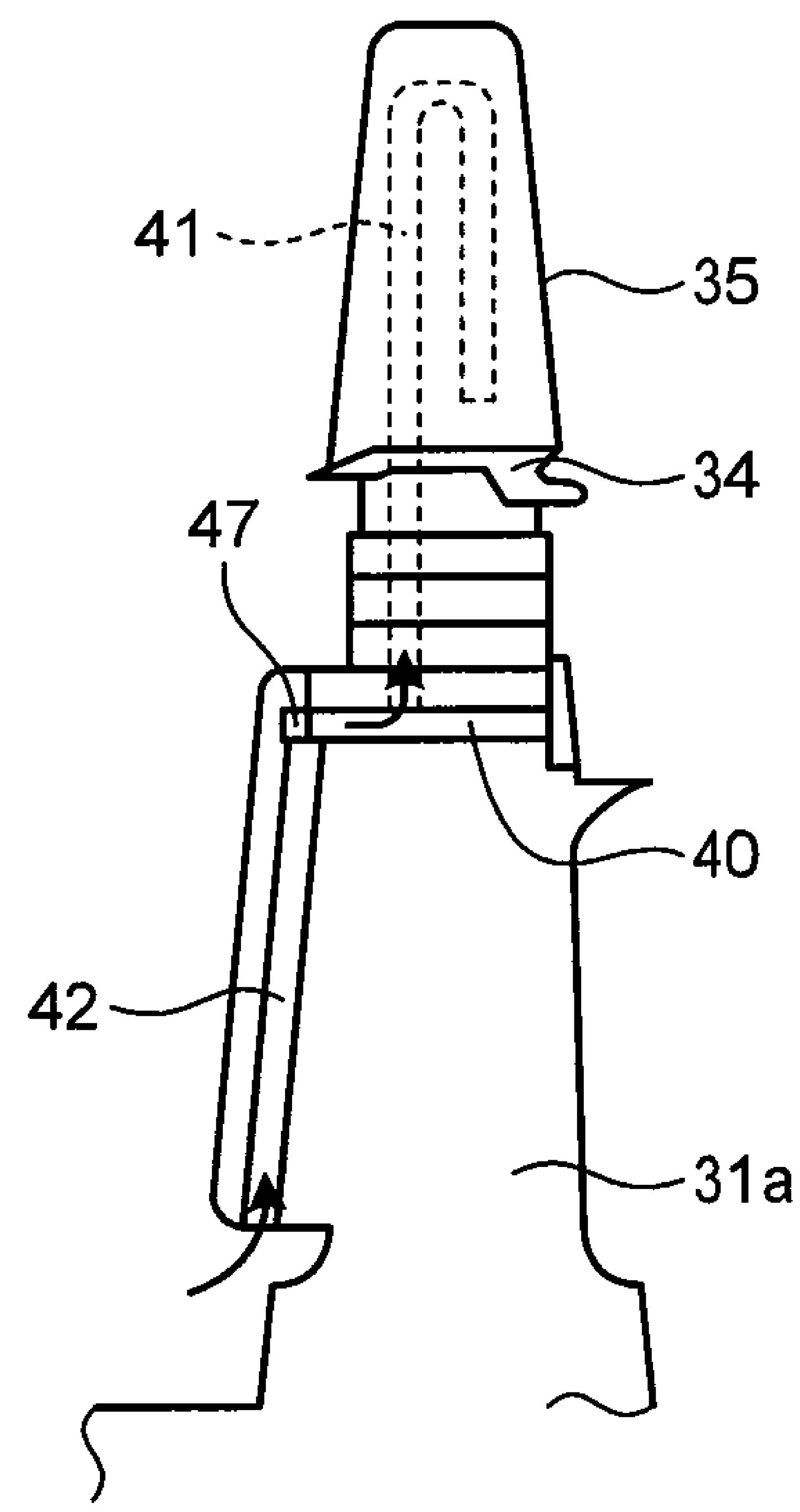


FIG.9



TURBINE DISK AND GAS TURBINE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is based on, and claims priority from, International Application No. PCT/JP2009/050551 filed Jan. 16, 2009 and Japanese Application Number 2008-046698, filed Feb. 27, 2008, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a turbine disk that is rotatably supported and has a plurality of rotor blades on an outer circumference thereof in a gas turbine in which, for example, fuel is supplied to compressed high temperature and high pressure air for combustion, and combustion gas thus generated is supplied to a turbine to obtain drive power for rotation, and to a gas turbine having such a turbine disk.

BACKGROUND ART

A gas turbine includes a compressor, a combustor, and a turbine. Air collected from an air inlet is compressed in the compressor to be turned into high temperature and high pressure compressed air. Fuel is supplied to the compressed air for combustion in the combustor. The high temperature and high pressure combustion gas drives the turbine, further to drive a generator that is connected to the turbine. The turbine includes a plurality of nozzles and rotor blades arranged in an alternating manner within a casing, and the rotor blades are driven by the combustion gas to drive an output shaft that is connected to the generator in rotation. The combustion gas that has driven the turbine is converted to a static pressure by way of a diffuser included in an exhaust casing, and then released into the air.

Recently, a gas turbine has come to be demanded to be highly efficient and have a high output, and there is a tendency that the temperature of the combustion gas guided to the nozzles and the rotor blades is increased more than ever. Therefore, generally, a cooling passage is formed inside the nozzles and the rotor blades, and a cooling medium, such as air or steam, is allowed to flow in the cooling passage to cool the nozzles and the rotor blades, to ensure the heat resistance as well as to enable an increase in the temperature of the combustion gas so that the output and the efficiency are improved.

For example, in the rotor blades, a plurality of rotor blade bodies each having a cooling passage formed inside is arranged along and fixed to an outer circumference of the turbine disk in a circumferential direction. Cooling holes are formed on the turbine disk in a radial direction, and leading ends of the cooling holes are connected to the cooling passages in the rotor blade bodies. The cooling medium is supplied into the cooling holes from the base ends thereof, and flows inside the cooling passage via the cooling holes to cool the rotor blade bodies.

Such a turbine cooling structure is disclosed in Patent Document 1 below, for example.

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. H8-218804

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

Problem to be Solved by the Invention

On a turbine disk, because a plurality of rotor blades receives the combustion gas and is rotated at high speed, a tensile stress acts thereon by centrifugal force. In a conventional turbine cooling structure described above, because the same number of the cooling holes is formed on the turbine disk as that on the rotor blade bodies, the tensile stress acting on the turbine disk concentrates around the cooling holes. As a result, the durability of the turbine disk becomes insufficient, requiring some kinds of countermeasures, such as to use a highly strong material or to increase the thickness of the turbine disk, thus leading to a cost increase.

The present invention is made to solve such a problem, and an object of the present invention is to provide a turbine disk and a gas turbine that are improved in durability by alleviating the concentration of the stress thereon.

Means for Solving Problem

According to an aspect of the present invention, a turbine disk that is supported rotatably and in which a plurality of rotor blades is arranged on a circumference thereof in a circumferential direction, includes: a plurality of first cooling holes that penetrates the turbine disk from inside toward outside thereof, that is communicatively connected to a cooling passage provided inside of each of the rotor blades, and that is arranged in the circumferential direction; and second cooling holes that are positioned between each of the first cooling holes, and penetrate the turbine disk from the inside toward the outside thereof.

Advantageously, in the turbine disk, cooling gas is allowed to be supplied from base ends of the first cooling holes and the second cooling holes, and leading ends of the first cooling holes and the second cooling holes are communicatively connected to a radial direction communicating channel arranged in the circumferential direction.

Advantageously, in the turbine disk, a large number of fitting grooves arranged on an outer circumference in the circumferential direction are fitted with respective fitting protrusions on the rotor blades to form axial direction communicating channels in spaces between the fitting grooves and the rotor blades along an axial direction, the first cooling holes are arranged correspondingly to the axial direction communicating channels in the circumferential direction, and the leading ends thereof are communicatively connected to the radial direction communicating channel and the axial direction communicating channels, and the second cooling holes are arranged between the first cooling holes in the circumferential direction, and have the leading ends sealed, and are communicatively connected to the radial direction communicating channel.

Advantageously, in the turbine disk, both ends of the axial direction communicating channel are sealed with seal pieces.

Advantageously, in the turbine disk, the radial direction communicating channel is formed in an annular shape by sealing a ring-shaped communicating groove with a seal ring.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a gas turbine in which compressed air compressed in a compressor is combusted by supplying fuel thereto in a combustor, and a combustion gas thus generated is supplied to a turbine to obtain rotation drive power, includes a turbine disk that is rotatably supported; and a plurality of rotor blades arranged on an outer circumference of the turbine disk in a circumferential direction, and having a cooling passage inside. The turbine disk includes: a plurality of first cooling holes that penetrates the turbine disk from inside toward outside thereof, is communicatively connected to the cooling passage, and is arranged in the circumferential direction; and second cooling holes that are arranged between each of the first cooling holes, and penetrate the turbine disk from the inside toward the outside thereof.

Effect of the Invention

In the turbine disk according to the first aspect of the present invention, the first cooling holes penetrating the turbine disk from the inside toward the outside thereof and being communicatively connected to the cooling passage arranged inside each of the rotor blades are arranged in the circumferential direction; and the second cooling holes being positioned between each of the first cooling holes and penetrating the turbine disk from the inside toward the outside thereof are arranged. Therefore, in the turbine disk, the first cooling holes and the second cooling holes are arranged in an alternating manner to reduce the distance between a plurality of the cooling holes in the circumferential direction, further to alleviate the concentration of the stress acting around each of the cooling holes during the rotation. Furthermore, by arranging the second cooling holes, the weight can be reduced, and, as a result, the durability can be improved.

In the turbine disk according to the second aspect of the present invention, the cooling gas can be supplied from the base ends of the first cooling holes and the second cooling holes; and the leading ends of the first cooling holes and the second cooling holes are communicatively connected to the radial direction communicating channel arranged in the circumferential direction. Therefore, the cooling gas is supplied from the first cooling holes and the second cooling holes into the cooling passage in the rotor blade via the radial direction communicating channel. As a result, the area of the cooling gas passage can be increased, to reduce the pressure loss and to improve the efficiency of cooling the rotor blade.

In the turbine disk according to the third aspect of the present invention, a large number of the fitting grooves arranged on the outer circumference in the circumferential direction are fitted into respective fitting protrusions of the rotor blades to form axial direction communicating channels in spaces therebetween along an axial direction; and the first cooling holes are arranged correspondingly to the axial direction communicating channels in the circumferential direction, and the leading ends thereof are communicatively connected to the radial direction communicating channel and the axial direction communicating channels; and the second cooling holes are arranged between the first cooling holes in the circumferential direction, and have the leading ends sealed, and are communicatively connected to the radial direction communicating channel. As a result, the first cooling holes and the second cooling holes are arranged at appropriate positions, to enable the cooling gas to be supplied to the cooling passage in the rotor blade effectively, and the structure to be simplified.

In the turbine disk according to the fourth aspect of the present invention, the both ends of the axial direction communicating channels are sealed with the seal pieces. As a result, workability of the fitting grooves into which the blade roots of the rotor blades are fitted can thus be improved, and the seal pieces enable the axial direction communicating channels with no leakage to be formed appropriately.

In the turbine disk according to the fifth aspect of the present invention, the radial direction communicating channel is formed in an annular shape by sealing the ring-shaped communicating groove with the seal ring. As a result, by simplifying the structure of the radial direction communicating channel, the workability can be improved, and the seal piece enables the radial direction communicating channel with no leakage to be formed appropriately.

The turbine disk according to the sixth aspect of the present invention includes the compressor, the combustor, and the turbine, and the turbine includes: the turbine disk that is rotatably supported; and the rotor blades arranged on the outer circumference of the turbine disk, and having a cooling passage inside. The turbine disk further includes: the first cooling holes that penetrate the turbine disk from the inside toward the outside thereof, are communicatively connected to the cooling passage, and are arranged in the circumferential direction; and the second cooling holes that are arranged between each of the first cooling holes, and penetrate the turbine disk from the inside toward the outside thereof. Therefore, in the turbine disk, the first cooling holes and the second cooling holes are arranged in an alternating manner, to reduce the distance between a plurality of the cooling holes in the circumferential direction, further to alleviate the concentration of the stress acting around each of the cooling holes during the rotation. Furthermore, by arranging the second cooling holes, the weight can be reduced, and the durability can be improved. As a result, the output and the efficiency of the turbine can be improved.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a schematic of an upstream portion of a turbine in a gas turbine according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **2** is a front view of main parts of the turbine disk in the gas turbine according to the embodiment.

FIG. **3** is a cross-sectional view along a line in FIG. **2**.

FIG. **4** is a cross-sectional view along a line IV-IV in FIG. **2**.

FIG. **5** is an exploded perspective view of a rotor blade in the gas turbine according to the embodiment.

FIG. **6** is an illustrative schematic representing a relationship between the diameter of a cooling hole, the interval therebetween, and a stress concentration factor.

FIG. **7** is a graph indicating the stress concentration factor with respect to the diameter of the cooling holes and the interval therebetween.

FIG. **8** is a schematic of a structure of the gas turbine according to the embodiment.

FIG. **9** is a schematic representing a variation of the turbine disk in the gas turbine according to the embodiment.

EXPLANATIONS OF LETTERS OR NUMERALS

11 compressor
12 combustor
13 turbine
14 exhaust chamber
21, **21***a*, **21***b* . . . nozzle
22, **22***a*, **22***b* . . . rotor blade
31*a*, **31***b* . . . turbine disk
32 fitting groove
36 blade root (fitting protrusion)
39 seal piece
40 axial direction communicating channel
41 cooling passage
42 first cooling holes
43 second cooling holes
44 plug
46 seal ring
47 radial direction communicating channel

BEST MODE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

An embodiment of a turbine disk and a gas turbine according to the present invention will now be explained in detail with reference to the attached drawings. The embodiment disclosed herein is not intended to limit the scope of the present invention in any way.

Embodiment

FIG. **1** is a schematic of an upstream portion of a turbine in a gas turbine according to an embodiment of the present invention; FIG. **2** is a front view of main parts of the turbine disk in the gas turbine according to the embodiment; FIG. **3** is a cross-sectional view along a line III-III in FIG. **2**; FIG. **4** is a cross-sectional view along a line IV-IV in FIG. **2**; FIG. **5** is an exploded perspective view of a rotor blade in the gas turbine according to the embodiment; FIG. **6** is an illustrative schematic representing a relationship between the diameter of a cooling hole, the interval therebetween, and a stress concentration factor; FIG. **7** is a graph indicating the stress concentration factor with respect to the diameter of the cooling holes and the interval therebetween; FIG. **8** is a schematic of a structure of the gas turbine according to the embodiment; and FIG. **9** is a schematic representing a variation of the turbine disk in the gas turbine according to the embodiment.

As illustrated in FIG. **8**, the gas turbine according to the embodiment includes a compressor **11**, a combustor **12**, a turbine **13**, and an exhaust chamber **14**, and a generator not illustrated is connected to the turbine **13**. The compressor **11** has an air inlet **15** that takes in air, and includes a plurality of compressor vanes **17** and rotor blades **18** arranged in an alternating manner within a compressor casing **16**. An air bleeding manifold **19** is disposed outside thereof. The combustor **12** supplies fuel to compressed air that is compressed in the compressor **11**, and burner ignition enables combustion. The turbine **13** includes a plurality of nozzles **21** and rotor blades **22** that are arranged in an alternating manner in a turbine casing **20**. The exhaust chamber **14** includes an exhaust diffuser **23** continuing to the turbine **13**. A rotor (turbine shaft) **24** is positioned penetrating through the centers of the compressor **11**, the combustor **12**, the turbine **13**, and the exhaust chamber **14**, and an end of the rotor **24** toward the compressor **11** is supported rotatably on a bearing **25**, and the other end toward the exhaust chamber **14** is supported rotatably on a bearing **26**. A plurality of disks are fixed to the rotor **24**, and each of the rotor blades **18** and **22** are also fixed thereto, and a drive shaft of the generator, not illustrated, is connected to an end toward the exhaust chamber **14**.

Air collected via the air inlet **15** on the compressor **11** passes through the nozzles **21** and the rotor blades **22** and is compressed thereby to become compressed air having a high temperature and a high pressure. A predetermined fuel is injected to the compressed air for combustion in the combustor **12**. Combustion gas that is a working fluid at a high temperature and a high pressure generated in the combustor **12** passes through the nozzles **21** and the rotor blades **22** included in the turbine **13** to drive the rotor **24** in rotation, further to drive the generator connected to the rotor **24**. Exhaust gas is converted into static pressure in the exhaust diffuser **23** in the exhaust chamber **14**, and then released into the air.

In the turbine **13**, as illustrated in FIG. **1**, the nozzles **21***a*, **21***b*, . . . are arranged in a flowing direction of fuel gas (in the direction indicated by an arrow in FIG. **1**) in the turbine casing **20**. Each of the nozzles **21***a*, **21***b*, . . . are laid equally spaced therebetween along the circumferential direction of the turbine casing **20**. Turbine disks **31***a*, **31***b*, . . . are connected to the rotor **24** (see FIG. **8**) in an integrally rotatable manner along an axial direction. Each of the turbine disks **31***a*, **31***b*, . . . has the rotor blades **22***a*, **22***b*, . . . fixed to the outer circumference thereof. Each of the rotor blades **22***a*, **22***b* . . . are arranged equally spaced therebetween along the circumferential direction on each of the turbine disks **31***a*, **31***b*, ...

In FIG. **5**, the turbine disk **31***a* has a disk-like shape, and a plurality of fitting grooves **32**, each of which is laid in the axial direction, is formed equally spaced therebetween in the circumferential direction on the outer circumference of the turbine disk. At the bottom of each of the fitting grooves **32**, an axial direction communicating groove **33** is formed integrally with the fitting groove **32**. In the rotor blade **22***a*, a rotor blade body **35** is arranged upright integrally on top of a platform **34**. A blade root (fitting protrusion) **36** that can be fitted into the fitting groove **32** is formed integrally to the bottom of the platform **34**. A protrusion **36***a*, protruding toward one side in the axial direction, is formed integrally to the bottom of the blade root **36**.

On the turbine disk **31***a*, a ring-shaped circumferential flange **37** is formed on one side of the turbine disk **31***a* in the axial direction (on the front edge side). Cutouts **38** each of which positioned along the same line as each of the axial direction communicating grooves **33** are formed in the circumferential flange **37**. The protrusion **36***a* on the blade root **36** can be fitted into the cutout **38** on the turbine disk **31***a*, and a seal piece **39** can be fitted thereto.

The blade root **36** is slid and fitted into the fitting groove **32** to mount the rotor blades **22***a* to the turbine disk **31***a*. To explain using FIG. **3**, at this time, a space is formed between the bottom surface of the blade root **36** and the axial direction communicating groove **33**, to form an axial direction communicating channel **40**. A cooling passage **41** that is formed inside the rotor blade **22***a* is communicatively connected to the axial direction communicating channel **40**. The protrusion **36***a* on the blade root **36** fits into the cutout **38** on the turbine disk **31***a*, and the seal piece **39** is fitted thereto from outside to seal a part of one side of the axial direction communicating channel **40**. The seal piece **39** has a hook **39***a* bending from a horizontal direction toward an upright direction, and the hook **39***a* is locked into a cutout **36***b* on the blade root **36** with the blade root **36** fitted into the cutout **38**, thus the seal piece **39** is prevented from falling off. The other side (rear edge side) of the axial direction communicating channel **40** is also sealed by a seal piece not illustrated fitted therein.

On the turbine disk **31***a*, a plurality of first cooling holes **42** each of which penetrates the turbine disk from inside toward outside thereof and is communicatively connected to the cooling passage **41** in each of the rotor blade **22***a* is arranged in the circumferential direction. On the turbine disk **31***a*, a plurality of second cooling holes **43** each of which is located between the first cooling holes **42** and penetrates the turbine disk from the inside toward the outside thereof is arranged in the circumferential direction. The first cooling holes **42** are arranged correspondingly to the axial direction communicating channels **40**; the base ends thereof open into the inside of the turbine casing **20**; and the leading ends thereof are communicatively connected to the axial direction communicating channels **40**. Referring to FIG. **4**, the base ends of the second cooling hole **43** open into the inside of the turbine casing **20**, in the same manner as the first cooling hole **42**. The leading ends of the second cooling holes **43** penetrate through the circumferential flange **37**, and are sealed by a plug **44** that is attached thereto.

Referring to FIGS. **3** to **5**, a ring-shaped radial direction communicating groove **45** is formed on an outer circumferential plane of the turbine disk **31***a*. A seal ring **46** is fixed to and seals an opening end of the radial direction communicating groove **45** to form an annular radial direction communicating channel **47**. The radial direction communicating groove **45** runs across and is communicatively connected to each of the first cooling holes **42** and the second cooling holes **43**. As illustrated in FIGS. **3** and **4**, a screw portion **46***a* that is screwed into a screw portion **45***a* on the radial direction communicating groove **45** is formed on the inner circumference of the seal ring **46**. On the side surface of the radial direction communicating channel, a plurality of aligning protrusions **46***b* that can be brought in contact with a bottom **45***b* of the radial direction communicating groove **45** is formed with a predetermined space therebetween in the circumferential direction.

Therefore, by way of the screw portion **46***a* being rotated so as to be screwed into the screw portion **45***a* and bringing the aligning protrusion **46***b* into contact with the bottom **45***b* of the radial direction communicating groove **45**, the seal ring **46** is aligned and fixed, to form the radial direction communicating channel **47**. Each of the tip ends of the first cooling holes **42** and the second cooling holes **43** is communicatively connected by way of the radial direction communicating channel **47**. The radial direction communicating channel **47** is communicatively connected to the axial direction communicating channels **40**.

In the explanation above, the rotor blade **22***a* and the turbine disk **31***a* at the first stage are described; however, the rotor blades **22***b* . . . and the turbine disks **31***b* . . . at the second stage and thereafter also have the same structures.

Referring to FIG. **1**, a cavity **52** partitioned by the turbine disk **31***a* and a cover **51** is arranged inside the turbine casing **20**. Cooling air that has been bled from the compressor **11** and cooled is supplied into the cavity **52**. The compressed air compressed in the compressor **11** (see FIG. **8**) is sent into a cooler (not illustrated), cooled therein to a predetermined temperature, and then sent into the cavity **52**. The cooling air (cooling gas) sent to the cavity **52** is sucked into each of the cooling holes **42** and **43** through a restrictor **53**.

In the turbine **13** according to the embodiment having such a structure, the cooling air is supplied into the axial direction communicating channels **40** through the first cooling holes **42**, and from the radial direction communicating channel **47** into the axial direction communicating channels **40** through the second cooling holes **43**. By way of the cooling air being supplied from the axial direction communicating channels **40** to the cooling passages **41**, the rotor blades **22***a* are cooled.

On the turbine disk **31***a*, because the first cooling holes **42** and the second cooling holes **43** are formed in an alternating manner along the circumferential direction thereof, and because the distance between the cooling holes **42** and **43** are thus reduced, the concentration of the stress can be reduced. As illustrated in FIG. **6**, it is assumed herein that the inner diameter of the cooling holes **42** and **43** is a; and the distance between the centers of the adjacent cooling holes **42** and **43** is b; and the stress concentration factor is σ. As illustrated in FIG. **7**, there is a tendency that, the greater a/b is, the smaller the stress concentration factor σ becomes. In a conventional turbine disk in which only the first cooling holes are formed, because the distance between the centers of the adjacent first cooling holes b_1 is large, the stress concentration factor σ_1 becomes high in relation to a_1/b_1. On the contrary, in the turbine disk **31***a* according to the embodiment in which the first cooling holes **42** and the second cooling holes **43** are formed in an alternating manner, because the distance b_2 between the centers of the adjacent cooling holes **42** and **43** is short, the stress concentration factor σ_2 is reduced in relation to a_2/b_2.

As described above, the turbine disk **31***a* according to the embodiment is firmly connected to the rotor **24**; the rotor **24** is supported rotatably; a plurality of the rotor blades **22***a* is arranged along the outer circumference of the turbine disk **31***a* in the circumferential direction; the first cooling holes **42** each of which penetrates the turbine disk from inside toward outside thereof and is communicatively connected to the cooling passage **41** inside the rotor blades **22***a* are arranged in the circumferential direction in the turbine disk **31***a*; and the second cooling holes **43** are arranged between the respective first cooling holes **42** and penetrate the turbine disk from inside toward outside thereof.

Therefore, in the turbine disk **31***a*, the first cooling holes **42** and the second cooling holes **43** are arranged in an alternating manner along the circumferential direction to reduce the distance between a plurality of cooling holes **42** and **43** in the circumferential direction. Therefore, the concentration of the stress applied to the area around each of the cooling holes **42** and **43** upon rotating the rotor can be alleviated. Furthermore, by adding the second cooling holes **43**, the turbine disk **31***a* can be reduced in weight. As a result, durability of the turbine disk **31***a* can be improved.

Furthermore, in the turbine disk according to the embodiment, the first cooling holes **42** and the second cooling holes **43** allow the cooling gas to be supplied from the base ends thereof; the leading ends of the first cooling hole **42** and the second cooling holes **43** are communicatively connected via the radial direction communicating channel **47** that is laid along the circumferential direction. In this manner, the cooling gas is supplied from the first cooling holes **42** and the second cooling holes **43** into the cooling passage **41** in the rotor blade **22***a* via the radial direction communicating channel **47**. As a result, the area of the cooling gas passage can be increased, to reduce the pressure loss and to improve the efficiency of cooling the rotor blade **22***a*.

Furthermore, in the turbine disk according to the embodiment, the blade roots **36** of the rotor blades **22***a* are fitted into a large number of respective fitting grooves **32** arranged in the outer circumference of the turbine disk in the circumferential direction to form the axial direction communicating channels **40** in the space therebetween along the axial direction; the first cooling holes **42** are arranged correspondingly to the axial direction communicating channels **40** in the circumferential direction, and the leading ends thereof are communicatively connected to the radial direction communicating channel **47** and the axial direction communicating channels **40**; the second cooling holes **43** are arranged between the first cooling holes **42** in the circumferential direction, and the leading ends thereof are sealed with the plug **44** and are communicatively connected to the radial direction communicating channel **47**; and the first cooling holes **42** and the second cooling holes **43** are arranged at appropriate positions to supply the cooling gas to the cooling passage **41** in the rotor blade **22***a* effectively. The structure can thus be simplified.

Furthermore, in the turbine disk according to the embodiment, both ends of the axial direction communicating channel **40** are sealed with the seal pieces **39**. Workability of the fitting groove **32** into which the blade root **36** of the rotor blade **22***a* is fitted can thus be improved. The seal piece **39** enables the axial direction communicating channel **40** with no leakage to be formed appropriately.

Furthermore, in the turbine disk according to the embodiment, the radial direction communicating channel **47** is provided in an annular shape by sealing the ring shaped radial direction communicating groove **45** with the seal ring **46**. By simplifying the structure of the radial direction communicating channel **47**, the workability can be improved. The seal ring **46** enables the radial direction communicating channel **47** with no leakage to be formed appropriately.

Furthermore, the gas turbine according to the embodiment includes the compressor **11**, the combustor **12**, and the turbine **13**. The turbine **13** includes the turbine disks **31**a, **31**b, . . . that are supported rotatably; and a plurality of the rotor blade **22**a, **22**b, . . . that is arranged in the outer circumference of the turbine disks **31**a, **31**b, . . . and has a cooling passage **41** formed therein. In the turbine disks **31**a, **31**b, . . . , a plurality of the first cooling holes **42** each of which penetrates the turbine disk from the inside toward the outside thereof and is communicatively connected to the cooling passage **41** is arranged, and the second cooling holes **43** each of which is positioned between the first cooling holes **42** and that penetrates the turbine disk from the inside toward the outside thereof are arranged.

In this manner, in the turbine disks **31**a, **31**b, . . . , the first cooling holes **42** and the second cooling holes **43** are arranged in an alternating manner in the circumferential direction, to reduce the distance between the cooling holes **42** and **43** in the circumferential direction; the concentration of the stress applied upon rotating the rotor to the area around each of the cooling holes **42** and **43** can be alleviated. Furthermore, by adding the second cooling holes **43**, the turbine disk **31**a can be reduced in weight to improve the durability. As a result, the output and the efficiency of the turbine can be improved.

In the embodiment described above, in the turbine disk **31**a, the first cooling holes **42** are arranged from the inside toward the outside of the turbine disk, and the second cooling holes **43** are arranged between the first cooling holes **42** from the inside toward the outside of the turbine disk; however, the structure is not limited thereto. For example, in the turbine disk, a plurality of the second cooling holes may be arranged between the first cooling holes, or the inner diameter of the second cooling hole may be made smaller than that of the first cooling hole. The shape of the first cooling hole **42** and the second cooling holes **43** is not limited to a circle, but may also be another shape, such as an ellipse.

Furthermore, the first cooling holes **42** and the second cooling holes **43** arranged from the inside toward the outside of the turbine disk may also be arranged tilted in the axial direction with respect to the circumferential direction, as illustrated in FIG. **9**. On the outside of the rotor disk, the concentration of the stress around the openings of the cooling holes can be alleviated.

Furthermore, in the embodiment described above, the second cooling holes according to the present invention are explained to be the second cooling holes **43** arranged between the first cooling holes **42** in the turbine disk **31**a; however, the second cooling holes **43** may be second cooling holes with leading ends thereof sealed, without providing the radial direction communicating channel **47**. Such a structure can also alleviate the concentration of the stress acting on the turbine disk, and can reduce the weight as well.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The turbine disk and the gas turbine according to the present invention improves the durability by alleviating the concentration of the stress acting on the turbine disk, and can be applied to any type of gas turbines.

The invention claimed is:

1. A turbine disk that is supported rotatably and in which a plurality of rotor blades is arranged on a circumference thereof in a circumferential direction, the turbine disk comprising:

a plurality of first cooling holes that penetrates the turbine disk from inside toward outside thereof in a radial direction of the turbine disk, that is communicatively connected to a cooling passage provided inside of each of the rotor blades, and that is arranged in the circumferential direction; and

a plurality of second cooling holes that are positioned between each of the first cooling holes, and penetrates the turbine disk from the inside toward the outside thereof in a radial direction of the turbine disk, wherein

base ends of the first cooling holes and the second cooling holes are configured to receive cooling gas,

leading ends of the first cooling holes and the second cooling holes are communicatively connected to a radial direction communicating channel arranged in the circumferential direction,

a plurality of fitting grooves arranged on an outer circumference in the circumferential direction are fitted with respective fitting protrusions on the rotor blades to form axial direction communicating channels in spaces between the fitting grooves and the rotor blades along an axial direction,

the first cooling holes are arranged correspondingly to the axial direction communicating channels in the circumferential direction, and the leading ends thereof are communicatively connected to the radial direction communicating channel and the axial direction communicating channels, and

the second cooling holes are arranged between the first cooling holes in the circumferential direction, and have the leading ends sealed, and are communicatively connected to the radial direction communicating channel.

2. The turbine disk according to claim **1**, wherein both ends of the axial direction communicating channel are sealed with seal pieces.

3. The turbine disk according to claim **1**, wherein the radial direction communicating channel is formed in an annular shape by sealing a ring-shaped communicating groove with a seal ring.

4. A gas turbine in which compressed air compressed in a compressor is combusted by supplying fuel thereto in a combustor, and a combustion gas thus generated is supplied to a turbine to obtain rotation drive power, wherein

the turbine comprises a turbine disk that is rotatably supported; and a plurality of rotor blades arranged on an outer circumference of the turbine disk in a circumferential direction, and having a cooling passage inside,

the turbine disk includes:

a plurality of first cooling holes that penetrates the turbine disk from inside toward outside thereof in a radial direction of the turbine disk, is communicatively connected to the cooling passage, and is arranged in the circumferential direction; and

a plurality of second cooling holes that are arranged between each of the first cooling holes, and penetrates the turbine disk from the inside toward the outside thereof in a radial direction of the turbine disk, wherein

base ends of the first cooling holes and the second cooling holes are configured to receive cooling gas,

leading ends of the first cooling holes and the second cooling holes are communicatively connected to a radial direction communicating channel arranged in the circumferential direction,

a plurality of fitting grooves arranged on an outer circumference in the circumferential direction are fitted with respective fitting protrusions on the rotor blades to form axial direction communicating channels in spaces between the fitting grooves and the rotor blades along an axial direction, the first cooling holes are arranged correspondingly to the axial direction communicating channels in the circumferential direction, and the leading ends thereof are communicatively connected to the radial direction communicating channel and the axial direction communicating channels, and

the second cooling holes are arranged between the first cooling holes in the circumferential direction, and have the leading ends sealed, and are communicatively connected to the radial direction communicating channel.

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